

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

THE HOUSE THIS TO PROTRACT THE SESSION, BUT THE SENATE ADHERES TO THE RESOLUTION TO ADJOURN ON THE 20TH INSTANT—CONTRADICTION OF THE REPORT ABOUT FEDERAL APPOINTMENTS.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DAILY NEWS.]

COLUMBIA, March 15.—IN THE SENATE, a concurrent resolution from the House, recommending the resolution to adjourn on the 20th instant, was laid on the table.

The following were ratified to-day: The act to organize and govern the militia of South Carolina; the act to empower the judges of circuit courts to grant relief in cases of exorbitant judgments obtained during the existence of the provisional government of South Carolina; the act to provide a lien on public buildings and lands to parties furnishing labor and materials thereon; the act to authorize Sylvanus Noyes to make a dock and collect wharfage in the Town of Beaufort; the act to provide for the collection of wharfage at Hilton Head; the act to renew the charter of a ferry across the Congaree River; the joint resolution authorizing the Governor to purchase two thousand stands of arms of the most improved pattern with the usual complement of ammunition; the joint resolution ratifying the Fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States; the joint resolution authorizing the Governor to cause to be instituted against the Laurens Railroad Company to protect the interest of the State.

The following bills were passed and their titles changed to act and ordered to be enrolled: The bill to establish a quarantine at Beaufort in the harbor of Charleston (it appropriates for the purpose specified eight thousand dollars); a bill to protect laborers and persons working under contracts or shares of crops.

The following were passed and sent to the House: The bill to regulate the manner of drawing jurors; the bill to incorporate the various boards of trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this State.

In the House, the following were read a second time and ordered to be engrossed: The bill to amend the charter of the Town of Greenville; the bill to establish and maintain a system of public schools in South Carolina; the bill to provide for the care of the poor; the bill to amend and define the jurisdiction and duties of County Commissioners.

The bill was passed and sent to the Senate. The bill was passed and sent to the Senate. The bill was passed and sent to the Senate.

A dispatch from Washington says: "Have just seen Charleston papers. No truth in indignation handbill calling meeting. Friends all right here. Have all that foolishness stopped. Spoils will be equally distributed, without distinction."

CONGRESSIONAL.

ENFORCING THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT—ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIVE NEW BILLS—ANNUATION OF COMMISSIONERS.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—IN THE SENATE, the joint resolution extending the time for the removal of ineligible officers only applies to Virginia.

The amendment to the bill repealing the Tenure-of-office act reads as follows: "The same is hereby suspended until the next meeting of Congress."

The bill enforcing the provisions of the Fourteenth amendment providing proceedings by quo warranto, with precedents of all other cases on the dockets of the United States Courts, and establishes a penalty of not more than one year's imprisonment, or a fine of \$1000 and perpetual disqualification from Federal and State offices.

The bill guaranteeing the levees bonds of Mississippi and Louisiana, and the bill granting the right of way to the Pacific Central and Transit Railroad from New Orleans to the Rio Grande in the direction of Mazatlan, were referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Morton introduced a joint resolution that the majority of any State Legislature can ratify the Fifteenth amendment, and that the resignation, withdrawal, or refusal to vote of any member, shall not affect such action by the majority.

The resolution providing for a joint committee to reorganize the departments was passed. The bill strengthening the public credit was passed, and goes to the President.

In the House, among the bills introduced were the following: Building a postal military railroad to New York; the act of '64, limiting the jurisdiction of the court of claims; prohibiting the sale of public lands, except under pre-emption law; discouraging polygamy in Utah; giving suffrage to women; introducing the Secretary of War to inquire into the alleged arrest and imprisonment of General James B. Steedman; providing a provisional government for Mississippi. One hundred and forty-five bills were introduced and the committees were announced.

A joint resolution providing for a committee on political disabilities was referred to the Reconstruction Committee.

The bill enacting the word "white" from the charter and laws of the District of Columbia was passed and goes to the President.

The following are the principal committees: Reconstruction—Butler, of Massachusetts, chairman; Farnsworth, Boorman, Fiske, Ward, Julian, Poland, Whittemore, Beck, Wood, Woodward and Morgan.

Claims—Washburn of Massachusetts, chairman; Hottel, Holman, Cobb, Stokes, Ely, Dockery, Moore and Sullivan.

Foreign Affairs—Banks, chairman; Davis, Butler, of Massachusetts, Cook, Peters, Morcor, Longridge, Eldridge, Carr.

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WASHINGTON.

ORANT AND THE INDIANS—THE SPANISH MINISTER COMPLAINS OF THE CONDUCT OF THE UNITED STATES TO CUBA.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—In reply to the Indian Delegation, Grant said that he would aid any colony that would civilize these people and make them citizens.

The Spanish Minister has remonstrated against the course of this country towards Cuba. He says that men and material reach Cuba through the connivance of Federal officials.

Secretary Boutwell has selected Mr. Bartlett, formerly clerk of the Reconstruction Committee, as his private secretary. Many Southern gentlemen, to whom Mr. Bartlett in his former position was courteous, will be glad of his promotion.

The time of thirty days, allowed by law, before the removal of office-holders in Virginia, Mississippi and Texas, will expire on the 17th instant.

It is noted that DeFrees lost his place as public printer, because he gave employment to outspoken rebels.

Grant has appointed Robert Martin Douglass, son of Judge Douglass, as his assistant private secretary.

SPARKS FROM THE WARES.

Marcus Eldridge, a prominent citizen of Troy, N. Y., cut his throat yesterday.

The thermometer in Richmond, yesterday, fell eleven hours from fifty-six to thirty-four.

Grant's congressional confinement is occasioned in Virginia by the order for the removal of State officers who cannot take the iron-clad oath.

GRANT AND THE SOUTH.

Wendell Phillips Indorsed the President and Cries for Vengeance—He Wants the South to Drink the Blood of the Ku-Klux.

[From the Anti-Slavery Standard.]

We have felt and said that the course of General Grant was open to grave criticism. But we have always judged him by his actions; and we have always found him to be a man who would do all he promised.

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WASHINGTON NEWS AND GOSSIP.

Trouble Brewing Between the President and the Radicals—The Tenure-of-office Act not to be Repealed.

The Washington Radicals are said to be greatly alarmed lest the President's course should lead to an open rupture with Congress. Among themselves the Republican members of the House have been quite free in their criticisms of what they term the President's blunders.

The politicians, as might be expected, attribute them to but one cause, to wit, President Grant's refusal to countenance them. "If he had asked and taken the advice of a few senators and members who know something about these things, he would not have run himself and the party into this awkward predicament," said a prominent Republican member of the House.

He will teach him a lesson for the future," said another. "I don't think he will try to run the machine himself any further," chimed in a third. "No," volunteered still another, "it's too big a machine for any one man to run; I don't care if he had the wisdom of half a dozen Solomons."

These were the expressions of opinion among Republicans concerning the first acts of Grant's administration. The politicians think they have achieved a victory, and they secretly chuckle over the circumstances which arise, as they think, to show President Grant that he cannot get along without them.

The State Department—Correspondence between Grant and Washburne.

The following is the correspondence between President Grant and Mr. Washburne:

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10, 1869.

To the President:

When you did me the honor to confer upon me the appointment of Secretary of State, I felt constrained to state to you that my health would prevent me from holding the position for any length of time.

I am already convinced that a proper discharge of the duties of the office would involve more labor and responsibility than I am willing to undertake, in justice to the public and to you.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, Your obedient servant, E. B. WASHBURN.

The President, in response, said:

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THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The Thunderer Asks, "Who's Afraid, in the Event of War?"

[From the London Times, February 27.]

Mr. Johnson can scarcely be aware of the extent of this repugnance to war, on this single point to save only the national honor, when he tells the good people of Manchester that a war must be vastly more disastrous to this country than to his own.

There is not the slightest necessity for interrupting such a calculation into the controversy. The material results are ready out of the question altogether. We are quite aware that the event will be held at a disadvantage, and that our fellow-subjects will be able to render effectual aid to the Canadian dominion, and that our fellow-subjects will be able to render effectual aid to the Canadian dominion.

But neither is the menace necessary, nor is it so certain that we should find the odds against us in this kind of warfare. Our ancestors were robbers and pirates, and the Americans were a step further from that origin than we are, for we are an earlier link in the chain.

Two ships did all the mountain of mischief that we laid to our charge, and if it is strange that they could be allowed to get out of our ports, it is very much stranger that they should be allowed to scour an entire ocean and threaten every port of commerce.

If our neglect, our red-tapeism, and stupidity were so great as to arouse suspicion of mischief, it is to be said of the American admiralty? How can it be said of the American admiralty?

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

CONSIGNEES PER STEAMSHIP MARYLAND.

ALL DEMANDS AGAINST THE SCHOONER MONTROSE.

CONSIGNEES PER STEAMSHIP MANTANAT.

NO NOTICE.—THE ASSESSORS FOR ST. ANDREW'S PARISH.

NO CURE! NO PAY!—FORBES' IS JUNE'S TAR.

CHEOKEE PILLS, OR FEMALE REGULATOR.

THE EXTENT TO WHICH THE ADULTERATION OF LIQUORS.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

ALMOST EVERY DAY WE HEAR many persons complaining of headache, loss of appetite, and that they are not fit to do anything.

THE VAUCLUSE COTTON FACTORY.

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Shipping.

FOR COOPER RIVER AND ALL WAY.

FOR BOSTON—DISPATCH LINE.

EXCURSIONS AROUND THE HARBOR.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE STEAMSHIP SARAGOSA.

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